

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

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THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY H. WARD.

Tune—"Star Spangled Banner."

Their last sun is fading away in the west,
And few are the heroes renowned in our story,
Who fought for the land of the free and the best,
And won the green laurels of valor and glory.

With the mighty of old,
Their deeds are enrolled,
And ages on ages their light shall behold,
Then we swear to preserve Freedom's altars
And fires.

By the love of our country and fame of our
sires.

The bravest of Greece and imperial Rome,
Whose swords o'er the earth dash'd in Victo-
ry's gleaming,
Content for triumph, or sank to the tomb,
While the banner of conquest above them
were streaming.

But Columbia's hand,
Join'd with heart, soul and hand,
To rescue from slavery their own native land,
Then we swear to preserve, &c.

The eagles of France by Napoleon led,
Struck the nations of Europe with dread con-
stellation,
For empire they fought; for ambition they died,
And blasted their wreaths by a war of in-
vasion.

Our father alone,
On the battle field shone,
In fighting for rights that were justly their own,
Then we swear to preserve, &c.

And now while the olive and banner of peace,
Abroad o'er our country are gracefully wav-
ing,
Our love and remembrance, in life shall ne'er
cease.

To our patriot fathers—no tyrant enslaving,
When their last light is fading,
And they rest with the dead,
The tears of a nation shall o'er them be shed,
And we swear to preserve, &c.

ALL THE WORLD IS SCHEMING,
OR, TIMES ARE REALLY HARD.

J. E. Carpenter.

Oh! times are really very hard,
There's little cash about now;
Though 'tis not that I regard,
If I could make it out now.

What causes such a panic,
To think of have been dreaming,
And would you guess the reason why?
'Tis all mankind are scheming.

With plans your purse to renovate,
The money they are loaning,
So now's your time to speculate,
For all the world is scheming.

They say it's all because Reform
Has passed the House of Commons,
Where promises they ne'er performed,
They're such a set of rascals;

They'd vote a joint Stock Property,
Those radical debaters,
And organize a Company
For selling "hot baked Taters."

With plans, &c.

There's Brown, that drives an omnibus
From Greenwich up to London,
He's always making such a fuss,
And saying as how he's done;

"Saves me in such a manner,"
No tradesman ever rides with me,
While they takes every "tanner,"
With plans, &c.

There's even the poor watermen,
They say it's a disgrace is,
Those Steamboat companies should plan
To ruin all their countrymen;

There's such a lot of steam about,
To do what they require,
That the river boils, and soon no doubt
They'll set the Thames on fire.

With plans, &c.

Our youths no more, take rapid strides
In boarding school or college,
A joint Stock company provides,
Then all with useful knowledge;

The Penny Magazine in thrall
Their faculties have taken;
The blacksmiths study Locke, and all
The cheemongers know Bacon.

With plans, &c.

A Company that all must praise
Supplies the town with water;
A dairy company conveys
New milk to every quarter;

And just because they thrive so well,
Hear what they mean to do now—
Get up a Company to sell
A union of the two now.

With plans, &c.

'Tis not in life alone that we
These companies need dread, sir;
There's a Company company,
Provides for us when dead, sir;

You may be taken unawares,
By buying conceiters,
For I'm assured that all the shares
Are bought up by the Doctors.

With plans, &c.

There's one thing though that puzzles me,
You'll see it is surprising,
A joint Stock Banking Company,
A-We here and there are rising;

That folks have money 'twould denote,
Though I am more for thinking
What they call capital about,
Is capital a sinking.

With plans, &c.

THE POOREST BOY MAY BE PRESIDENT.

No enjoy upon the character of our institu-

tions, can be more just and beautiful—no

commentary upon them more striking and im-

pressive than are found in the history of Andrew

Jackson, who has just retired from the Presi-

dency of the most powerful Republic, that now

exists, and of Martin Van Buren, who has suc-

ceeded his illustrious predecessor. Both were

poor boys. The former was the son of a poor

Irish emigrant a stranger in a strange land, and

almost houseless. At an early age he was left

an orphan, and compelled to depend upon the

slender means of a widowed mother, and his

own exertions. He succeeded in acquiring a

moderate education, not a collegiate one, and

became rapidly from one situation to another, in

the military as well as civil line; became one of

the most celebrated commanders of the age, and

closed his splendid career of public service in

the most exalted station to which a human be-

ing can be elevated. Martin Van Buren was

also a poor boy, the son of a farmer, who was

obliged to till the soil with his own hands, for

the means of support. By unremitting industry

and exertion Mr. Van Buren succeeded in get-

ting an education, such as could be obtained

without the aid of tutors and professors, became

a distinguished member of the bar, senator in

Congress, governor of New York, V. President

of the United States, and now the President

of the nation. Let the young men of our

country every remember that no station in the

republic is too high for them to aspire to—that

the presidency of the most splendid Republic on

the earth, is within the reach of the humblest

urchin that tows the streets of our villages.

What encouragement to talent and virtue! Do

our institutions hold forth! Liberty and Equal-

ity is the glorious motto of our Republic. May

it ever have its due effect upon our country-

men. It should prompt the poorest citizen to

hold his head up as proudly as he who exults

in the possession of millions.

NEW WAY OF SHAVING.

We frequently hear of your two and three-

per cent-a-month shaves, but never recollect

hearing of a better shave than the following—

A dealer in ashes and grease, (and of course a

slippery fellow,) went to the house of a widow

and inquired if she had any grease and ashes.

"Dear me, yes," said the good woman; "you're

just the man I want to see." Saying which,

she conducted him to her receptacle of grease,

which was a large iron pot, and directed him

to weigh it. After he had emptied the con-

tents into his wagon, he stated the result as fol-

lows: "The pot and the grease weighs thirty-

two pounds, the pot eighteen and the grease

fourteen—the pot weighs four pounds more than

the grease, therefore there will be ninepence

coming to me."

From the Missouri Courier.

Mr. Editor.—As many persons are in the

habit of using the words Cats-paw without know-

ing its origin, you will please insert the fol-

lowing fable taken from the writings of Esop.

"A mischievous monkey having been left

alone in a room where some chestnuts were

roasting at the fire, felt a strong desire to get

them, seeing nothing in the room with which he

could pull them out, and fearing that the wood

might be burnt, seized a cat who was quietly sleep-

ing before the fire and by using her paw pulled

them out, thus avoiding danger himself, but

burning poor puss dreadfully."

Application.—When wicked and cowardly

men wish to accomplish an object which they

are afraid to attempt themselves, they seek to

affect their object by exciting others, taking

care however to keep themselves out of dan-

ger. Esop.

ACCUMULATION OF PROPERTY.

I suppose the progress and decline of family

fortunes have been essentially the same in all

parts of the world, if we except those countries

in which the laws of entail and primogeniture

preserve the eldest son from the reverses which

otherwise would inevitably ensue.

A young man comes into the city from his

respectable home of industry in the country.—

He comes with energy of character, and indus-

trious habits, and inured to economy. He has

nothing to depend upon but his own resources of

diligence and fidelity.

After a few years he commences business for

himself. His only capital is a good name and

business talents. These guide him to wealth.

In a few years he is found one of the most opu-

lent and influential merchants in the city.—

And the country boy who comes into Wash-

ington street, as he did, in search of a fortune,

now looks up to him with reverence as to one of

the nobles of the land.

This is the history of many of the first mer-

chants of Boston and of New York. These

poor country boys, with the virtues which are

nurtured in an economical home, come into

our cities and take the lead in law, in politics,

in mercantile life. There are exceptions, but

this is the general rule in all the principal cities

of this country and of England. What is the

subsequent history?

The sons and the daughters of this now rich

man, find a very different cradle from that

which their father found in his parental home.

Profusion and splendor are all around them.

Their father took a painted floor, or perhaps at

his head and milk, from the earthen bowl or

the tin dipper. They move in apartments fur-

nished with splendor, and take their coffee from

cups of silver. I am now saying that this is

wrong, but simply describing the process which

I apprehend is general. Under such influences

they have many imaginary wants, and the pro-

fusion around them destroys all habits of econ-

omy. The sons feel that they are not depen-

dent upon their exertions for support; that

their father is rich, that he will set them up in

business, and that they can follow the well

directed efforts of the father's strong mind.

They form no habits of close application. They

have received no instruction in the hard but

useful school of adversity. Their father has

felt that in amassing property he was promoting

the welfare of his family. He would be rich,

and he has fallen into a snare.

The father dies. The property is divided.—

The sons are in business; their habits are such

that they cannot endure the rigor of unwaried

exertion. Their father commenced at the

bottom of the ladder and gradually ascended.

He came from the farm house, and rose by de-

grees to opulence and luxury. The sons com-

mence at the top of the ladder and go down.—

Year after year the property dwindles away,

and the children are seen fairly down in the

walk of obscurity and poverty. The son of

the coachman and his master simply change

places. The one with wife and children takes

the inside seat. The other with wife and rein-

ter the reins.

Yours, M.

ON THE BEST MEANS OF SUPPORTING A NEWSPAPER.

That Newspapers are as useful to

the Public as any other commodity, is a

truth which needs no proof. They can-

not be maintained, unless people are wil-

ling to view them in the light of all other

articles, either of merchandise, agri-

culture, or manufactures. The publish-

er is compelled to pay a large sum of

money for paper, ink, and other materi-

als; as well as for the labor employed in

his establishment. No one but a prac-

tical printer can form a correct idea of

the expenses necessarily incurred in con-

ducting a public journal.

Now, in order to meet all these expen-

ses, nothing should be left to chance, or

to the negligence of subscribers, in ren-

dering prompt payment for value received.

The low price at which newspapers

are disposed of, the greater amount of la-

bor necessary for their production, and

their unparalleled increase compared

with what they were a few years ago,

are strong reasons why punctuality on

both sides, is indispensable for their main-

tenance. Many do not reflect, that small

sums, scattered over a wide extent of

country, are in themselves of great im-

portance to the proprietor of a printing

establishment, to enable him to obtain

even an honest living.

Let us suppose a case. A Farmer has

a snug homestead of his own, or on hire,

as the case may be. The land which

he occupies, he cultivates for the public

benefit. He reserves nothing of the pro-

ductions of his labor for himself. He

agrees for a moderate price, with one

thousand individuals, to supply each one

of them with two bushels of rye. They

take it according to contract. He has

now exhausted his resources for one

year. A greater part of his customers

who have received these small supplies

say to themselves, "Oh, it's a small

trifle that we are indebted—hardly worth

minding, and therefore, we will give

ourselves no further uneasiness about it.

Next year Hodge can go to work and

raise more grain; and if he chooses to

dispose of it all in the same way, why,

very well; we'll take it of him on the

same terms as before, and pay or not, as

we choose. His expenses for team and

labor are nothing; and we'll let him jog

on in this system; and if he runs ashore,

why, the fault is all his own."

Such is precisely the condition of the

publisher of a newspaper. He disposes

of his all excepting his materials and

hired help, for the use and behoof of his

patrons. Hence he runs a great risk.—

A few delinquent subscribers may be

the means of cutting off all his prospects

for a livelihood. He cannot expect to

please all their various tastes; but he la-

borers incessantly to suit the majority: A-

mong ten thousand different subjects, he

hopes to present some, at least, that will

merit their approbation.

We have come to the conclusion, that

the only way of supporting a public jour-

